FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,581.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 91.]

FREEDOM OR TYRANNY—WHICH?

We cannot afford to destroy or weaken the Democratic party. It has rescued the State from Radical misrule; it has broken the alliance that existed so long between power and crime; it has checked the system of public plunder, which was drawing our people to bankruptcy and ruin, and it has finally restored the control of the government to the intelligence and virtue of the State. Its defeat is Radical rule, and Radical rule is oppression, plunder, bankruptcy. Its success gives assurance of Constitutional Government, enforcement of law, and maintainance of right. Surely the cause is worthy of our supreme efforts.

The improvements that we see every day around us, in men, manners, and material affairs, had their rise and have made their progress under Democratic rule.

Will it be wise, then—will it be prudent—for us to change that rule? Let conservative, thinking men throughout the State consider this question well.

New York Correspondence.

The Next President in New York and Brooklyn.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The great battles in Ohio and West Virginia have been fought, and Democrats here view the result with much satisfaction. The handsome increase in our majority in West Virginia, and the substantial reduction of the Republican majority in Ohio, in Presidential years since 1856, certainly justify us in feeling that Blaine's magnetic influence has been overestimated.

By the perpetration of the most gigantic frauds, by the use of millions of money wung from the office holders, who are the tenants of their party rather than of the people, and subscribed by the millionaire monopolists of the country, and by the employment of the ablest and most unscrupulous men of their party—including the "plumed knight" himself—they have barely succeeded in holding their own. These things being so—and can any sane man doubt them—why should any Democrat be discouraged?

The N. Y. *Tribune*, sorely pressed to find comfort in the Ohio vote, has turned from the State ticket to the Congressional districts for consolation, and claims the magnificent total of 18,000. By this test we shall see how much encouragement we can rightfully extract therefrom. They have lost about 8,000 on the State ticket, as compared with 1880, the last Presidential year.

In that year the twenty congressional districts gave a grand total of 353,047 for Republican candidates and 330,572 for Democratic candidates, being a plurality for them of 22,475, which elected 15 out of the 20 members. This year they elect only 10 out of 21 members, being a loss of 5, and claim only 18,000 on the total Congressional poll. Cold comfort, indeed, must be to Mr. Blaine that after such enormous efforts his party under his leadership has succeeded in *losing* 14,000 votes and 6 members of Congress.

Again, the entire vote in 1880 by districts was 712,297—showing that the Democrats fell short of carrying the State 51,475. Now the Republican and Prohibition vote combined give a majority of only about 20,000 against us, or a loss to them of 31,000.

If your readers could have witnessed the demonstrations in honor of Governor Cleveland in New York on last Wednesday night, and in Brooklyn on Thursday evening, afternoon and evening, they would have been satisfied that there was no abatement in the enthusiasm for our candidates. On Thursday the greatest demonstration ever seen in the country took place in Brooklyn. About 10 o'clock in the morning the committee, with a coach and four, called for the Governor at his hotel in New York; but Cleveland, true to his democratic instincts and habits, had quietly driven over the big bridge unobserved, and dropped into the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn. So quietly was this done that scarcely anyone knew of his presence there. The carriage which was to convey me, with other friends, to the park was standing almost in front of the Pierrepont House, and we were seated in it awaiting the movement of the procession of 2,000 carriages, and yet I knew not of his propinquity to us until I saw him riding unobserved towards the Academy of Music, from which place he was to start in his coach and four to the park, where the grand reception was to be given him. I mention this to show the simplicity of the man's life.

The demonstration by the assembled thousands when he emerged from the academy was indescribable, and men, women and children in countless thousands crowded the streets along the route to Ridgewood Park, a distance of about 5 miles. In the neighborhood of some of the schools hundreds of little girls gayly dressed had assembled with cut flowers which, after the escort that preceded the Governor passed, they strewed in the street as a token of their esteem for the great reform, home rule governor of the State of New York.

At the park a multitude of people, estimated at a hundred thousand, swayed to and fro, eager to catch a glimpse of the "man of destiny," and to hear the voice of him who the people mean shall occupy the White House for the next four years. Very many distinguished men were present—among them four live Governors, viz: Gov. Abbatt of New Jersey; Gov. Weller of Connecticut; Gov. McLean of Maryland; Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania; and a host of other men prominent in the councils of the party and of the nation in the past, and who are likely to take an active part in the administration of our affairs in the future.

Mr. Augustus Van Wyck (a graduate of Chapel Hill), as Chairman of the Kings county Democratic General Committee, rode with Governor Cleveland, and in an exceedingly happy speech introduced him to the people. He then addressed them, acknowledging in his characteristic style the grand compliment which the citizens of Kings County had bestowed upon him, after which he retired to the hotel, and the great throng separated and gathered about the six stands erected in different parts of the park, where addresses were delivered by the various orators who had been assigned to duty at each stand.

Three immense oxen had been spitted and roasted to a turn, and during the day were served up to the hungry Democrats of high and low degree who crowded around the restaurant. Bread and roast ox constituted the bill of fare, and it was amusing to see elegantly dressed gentlemen with their diamond studs and gold chains clustering up to the window to get a taste of the Democratic ox. I had the good fortune to get inside the "restaurant," and I shall never forget the sight I beheld on that occasion. The day closed with a reception at the Rink, where at least 25,000 people passed the Governor, either shaking hands or bowing as they passed.

One long to be remembered feature of the grandest political demonstration ever seen in Brooklyn was that with which the day or, rather, the night ended, when the streets were ablaze with the torches of 20,000 uniformed Democrats keeping step to the music of a score of bands—the music of impending victory for the cause they represented.

The meeting on Saturday afternoon, gotten up at the corner of Broadway and Worth street by the Wholesale Dry Goods Cleveland and Hendricks Club, was an other grand demonstration, participated in by at least 10,000 merchants and tradesmen—the clubs of the various exchanges down town marching up in line with bands of music. The repudiation of Blaine by Mr. Claflin of the great dry goods house of H. B Claflin & Co., and by Messrs. Tefft, Tefft, Weller & Co., are among the most significant facts of the canvass, and give emphasis to the claim made by the Independent Republicans that they will deliver an equivalent of 120,000 Republican votes to Grover Cleveland on the 4th of November in the State of New York.

The disclosures made by Gen. Parsons of Baltimore as to the control of Butler's movements by the Blaine Committee will completely unhorse "cross eyed Ben," and enable John Kelly to deliver the great bulk of the workingmen's vote to Cleveland. The conference between Kelly and Cleveland during the latter's late visit to New York forbodes no good to Blaine, but is believed to be an augury of good to Cleveland. The faction fights in the city will be confined to local candidates, and New York State is still secure for us.

Tammany Hall is to have their grand demonstration in New York to morrow night, at which our candidate for Vice President, Senator Bayard and other gentlemen of national reputation will speak. Would these men grace with their presence a meeting which was likely to inure to the benefit of their enemy?

The time for speaking is nearly over, and I trust that every friend of honest government in North Carolina will put his shoulder to the wheel, and roll up for both State and national tickets the honest Democratic majority now registered in the good old State.

The outlook is most flattering, and victory is well-nigh assured.

J. H. A.

Beecher on Blaine.

The letter of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, published elsewhere, is another terrible blow for Blaine.

Every attempt to vindicate Mr. Blaine ends in his more complete discomfiture. The reason is plain and simple. The charges made against the unfortunate candidate are true. The vindications are based on falsehood and trickery.

Mr. J. F. Joy, a prominent railroad magnate of Michigan, was opposed to Blaine in 1876. He now seems to be in favor of Blaine.

In 1876 Mr. Joy thought Blaine a corrupt man and gave the reasons for his belief. In 1884 Mr. Joy desires to whitewash Mr. Blaine.

The same folly which prompted Blaine to lie about his Hocking Valley interests and which suggested the forgery of Edmunds's letter induced Gen. Alger, the Republican candidate for Governor in Michigan, to send a cable dispatch to Mr. Joy, now in London, so carefully worded that an answer to it by a willing correspondent could be constructed into a denial of the charges made against Blaine by Joy in 1876. The evasive reply came.

What is the sequel? We publish today a letter addressed by Henry Ward Beecher to Gen. Alger, which fixes upon Mr. Joy beyond a question the fact that in 1876 he charged Blaine with offering to appoint a committee of the House as Mr. Joy wanted it, if Mr. Joy would enable him to unload at par certain depreciated railroad bonds which Blaine then held.

No one will question Mr. Beecher's word. The boldest Republican will not impeach his memory or his accuracy.

"'*That is the man* Blaine *is*,' was Mr. Joy's remark, "with cutting scorn."

Will the people of the United States advance a venal and corrupt man as Blaine is once more proved to be, to the high office filled in the past by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln? We do not believe it.—*New York World.*

Mr. Patterson on York.

Unfit for the High Office.

Mr. S. L. Patterson, of Caldwell county, a Republican but a gentleman and an honest man, says:

"I will not vote for Dr. York for Governor. He is not fit for the high office."

No Swapping!

Having abandoned all hope of York's election, the Republicans are directing all their efforts to carrying North Carolina for Blaine. This they hope to accomplish by swapping. Let the Democrats be on their guard. It must never be said that the people of North Carolina were so lost to shame as to withhold their severest condemnation from Blaine, the most corrupt hypocrite that ever disgraced a land as an aspirant for high office.

But, apart from Blaine's corruption, his election would mean a continuance of the present high tariff, and that means low wages and ultimate ruin to the mechanic, the laboring man and the farmer.

Protection—Starvation.

The large Falls Cotton Mills of Norwich, Connecticut, shut down over six weeks ago, and the outlook is that they will remain closed all Winter. Between 400 and 500 operatives were thrown out of work, and six weeks of idleness has reduced most of them to destitution. For awhile they were allowed "trust" at the company's store, but within a week or two that source of supply of daily necessaries has been shut off. What they are to do they do not know. They have no money with which to migrate to other mill towns, and even if they had the money the universal industrial stagnation throughout New England promises only a change of scene and equal or greater wretchedness. Most of the operatives have large families, who are ragged and hungry. They have no money to buy food and clothes with, and they cannot keep warm or cook by the blaze of Blaine torchlight processions, which noisily tramp through the mill settlements almost nightly, brandishing illuminated mottoes: "Do you want to retain our prosperity? Then vote for Blaine and Logan." These people will have to starve this Winter or apply to the town for help. They have begun to apply already. Rows of women and half grown girls, many of them weeping, are seen at the Selectmen's office daily asking for a dollar or two to buy food with. In all the mill villages in this part of the State and in every other part of New England the situation is pretty much the same. In all mill villages the help have to "live from hand to mouth." That is what they call it, and they mean that at the end of each week their earnings belong to the storekeepers of the manufacturing companies. Each one is provided with a store book and he cannot get a card of one cent matches or a paper of pins without showing his book and having the purchase entered. At the week's end he is paid the balance of his wages if there is a balance, above his store accounts. Generally there is none. In mill villages all the tenements are the property of the company. When the mill shuts down and there is no longer any "trust" at the store the operative is in almost as hopeless a condition as though a castaway on the ocean. In the village of Baltic, eight miles north of this city, Polish Jews beg from door to door. In the city four of the five pistol factories have been closed for months. There are no operatives training in the political torchlight caravans this Fall. It is the opinion of an observer whose business calls him to all parts of New England that the coming Winter will witness suffering and wretchedness among the working people unparalleled in the history of the country. —*New York Times.*

EDMUNDS AND BLAINE—We have long been of opinion that the "high-toned" Senator Edmunds was, in the slang of the day, "a fraud." No one can doubt it after reading the contemptible attempt at evasion contained in the letter following the subjoined statement:

A letter of Senator Edmunds written in 1878 to a friend in which he said Mr. Blaine had done all he could to thwart the efforts of Thurman and himself to compel the Pacific railroads to comply with their obligations to the government, has been extensively copied in the press, and was doing Blaine so much damage that a prominent Republican in Madison, Wisconsin, named Flower, wrote to Mr. Edmunds asking him if he had been correctly reported and what he did say. Here is Senator Edmund's reply:

BURLINGTON, VT., Sept. 18, 1884.

DEAR SIR (Private): "I have yours of the 15th. *As I am not in the letter writing business, I mark this, as I have some similar ones, 'private.'* I am sure that I never wrote or said that the gentleman you refer to 'acts as the attorney of Jay Gould,' for I am not conscious of ever having thought so. *I presume it is true, altho' I can find no copy of the letter, that in* 1880 *I did write to some constituent adversely to the nomination of the gentleman named, and I believe it to be true that he was on the side of the railroads, in the struggle of* 1878, *and it is my belief that I said so.*

As I have publicly stated I expect to vote the Republican ticket.

Yours, GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

"FRANK A. FLOWER, ESQ., Madison Wis."

W. C. Troy.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

BARBECUE, Oct. 21.

MR. EDITOR:—Your man Troy covered himself with glory to-day in a masterly speech. He has captured the entire audience. The colored people picked him up and carried him around the hill shouting for Troy. It was the most wonderful demonstration I have ever seen in this county. JOHN HARRINGTON.

Register! Register!

When there are so many traitorous Democrats in the field seeking office at Radical hands, it becomes every patriot and white man to do his duty for his country. Register, and vote for honest men.

There is no channel in which the rings know Mr. Blaine could be more useful to them than the channel of the White House. From the helm of the ship of State is a good perch from which to cast anchors to windward.—*Nashville (Tenn.) American.*

GIVE ONE DAY TO THE COUNTRY.

Chairman Battle's Appeal.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22, 1884.

To the Democratic Press of North Carolina:

At the close of the campaign I have to invoke your aid, which has always been so cordially and efficiently given for the success of the party, to secure a full vote at the coming election.

While our success seems assured, we will make it overwhelming and triumphant if we can get out a full vote. And I ask that you urge, through your columns, the people everywhere to lay all other business aside on election day, and go to the polls and see that their neighbors go to the polls, and give one day to their State and their country.

At this critical time, when the election of a Democratic President seems almost certain, let every Democrat in the State do his full duty. R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.

Attention, Laboring Men!

Mr. H. K. Thurber, of New York, writes a letter to the *Times*, explaining why he and many acquaintances and friends of his, who have heretofore uniformly acted with the Republican party, will vote the Democratic ticket at the coming election. The sugar refiners of the country, says Mr. Thurber, are enabled under the protective tariff system to sell granulated sugar to foreigners at $3 40 per hundred pounds, when for home consumption they have to charge $6.50. What a beautiful illustration this is of the benefits conferred by the high tariff upon the laboring men of the country! What a vast amount of protection it suggests for the body of the people! In order that the half dozen sugar refiners of the country may be protected in the business of adding to their already immense hoards of wealth, the mass of the consumers in the land, who are most largely, of course, laboring men, must pay $3 10 more per hundred pounds for sugar than the dwellers in any other land under the sun. Wonderfully generous we are! For the sake of increasing the wealth of half a dozen of our fellow citizens who are already rolling in riches, we make ourselves pay nearly twice as much for the necessary article of sugar as any other people on the face of the globe. We pay our refiners $6 50 per hundred pounds, while we permit them to sell to foreigners at $3.40 per hundred. But will we do this longer, now that we realize that we have been and are doing so? Can we afford to do it? We are not unwilling that any fellow citizen should heap to himself riches, but can we laboring men afford to contribute of our slender means to swell the already enormous profits of any class of men? Is it not more just to all concerned that every rub should stand on its own bottom, that we should endeavor so to revise our tariff laws that protection may be afforded every citizen, however humble, as well as a small number of monopolists, and that to each one of us may be secured the right to purchase the necessary article of sugar at as low a price as may be afforded by the markets of the world? We think so, and therefore, as well as for other reasons, we are a Democrat, for the Democratic party proposes to so revise the present unequal and burdensome tariff law, while the Republican party is pledged to the maintenance of the high protective principle.

Powerful Allies.

There has been a steady effort on the part of the Blaine people to belittle the strength of the "Independent" movement. The result of the election will prove the folly of this policy.

The ablest newspapers which supported Garfield in 1880 in New York and Brooklyn, and which now support Cleveland, have a circulation about as follows:

Daily Times	50,000
Herald and Telegram	160,000
Puck	125,000
Harper's Weekly	125,000
Evening Post	20,000
Brooklyn Union	15 000
Total	495,000

It is absurd to pretend that seven journals with a combined circulation of about 500,000 have no influence and can make no impression on the canvass. Only the madness of desperation could prompt such a ridiculous assertion.

The readers of these journals are people of intelligence and judgment. The *Herald*, the *Times* and *Harper's* and the *Post* have appealed to reason with facts, arguments and actual record evidence. They have done most excellent service. *Puck*, as it always does, has proved itself a perfect giant in a war with corruption.

These journals will make their influence felt in the election. They will cost Blaine thousands and thousands of Republican votes.

The Venal Blaine.

Henry Ward Beecher says that Jas. T. Joy, a prominent Railroad man of Detroit, Michigan, made the following statement to him at his (Joy's) house Sept 29, 1877:

"When a difficulty occurred in regard to certain lands in the Southwest in which I was interested, a committee was about to be appointed by Congress to examine the matter, Blaine being Speaker of the House. Through a friend I asked Mr. Blaine to have one sound lawyer appointed on that committee—I did not care of which party. I simply wanted a sound lawyer. In a day or two Mr. Blaine sent me word by a friend that he had certain depreciated bonds, and that if I would enable him to place them at par, *'I could have my committee as I wanted it.'"*

Think of this, voters of North Carolina! when you delegate your sovereign power for another four years at the polls on Tuesday.

TO THE LADIES!

HAVING moved into our elegant New Store, we are prepared to show a large and varied stock of

DRESS GOODS,

in new styles and desirable colors, with Trimmings to match. Also, a nice line of

WRAPS

for Ladies, Misses and Children. In

WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS AND HOSIERY,

we defy competition, both as to excellence of quality and economy of prices.

To the selection of

BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

our special attention was directed.

An examination will convince the public that we are prepared to meet the wants of all classes.

Respectfully, HENRY R. NOVITZKY.

Oct 1. 1884. 87tf

The Largest Merchant Tailoring and Clothing House in America.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, Philadelphia.

A full line of card samples of the great piece goods stock will be found with

R. W. THORNTON, SALES AGENT, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 23, 1884 90-6t

CAN BE FOUND —AT— McMillan Bros.,

IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR

LARGE SELECTION OF

COOKING STOVES, OIL STOVES,

Ice Cream Freezers,

WATER COOLERS,

SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,

TIN TOILET SETS,

GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,

BLOCK TIN-WARE,

GRANITE IRON-WARE

BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,

STEP LADDERS,

TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,

Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,

CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS, WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.

CALL AND SEE US!

McMILLAN BROS.

June 5, 1884. 70tf

STANDARD BIOGRAPHIES. BLAINE and LOGAN. { Just Ready.

712 Royal octavo pages; 67 full-page Illustrations.

TILDEN, CLEVELAND & HENDRICKS

774 Royal octavo pages; 35 full page Illustrations.

Best Terms ever offered to Agents. Outfit Free, and all Freight Paid.

Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York or Chicago.

Oct 16. 1884. 89-1y

"WE ASK ALL"

Interested in Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Feathers, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Hay and Produce generally to send for our Price Currents. Prompt returns on all Consignments.

Trial shipments solicited.

R. L. WILLIAMS & CO., General Commission Merchants, *Office*, 169 *William Street, New York.*

Oct 23, 1884 90-1y

Harrisons' Town and Country Ready Mixed Paints.

UNEXCELLED IN BEAUTY AND DURABILITY. Attention is particularly invited to

Book of Designs

with 35 plates, showing tasteful combinations of these colors for outside painting.

Numerous Specimens

of painting in this town attest the quality of the paint, as well as the convenience and value of the designs.

Let the good work go on. Sole Agent. H. R. HORNE.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WE have about concluded, after this season, to confine our business *in this department* to taking measures and ordering individual suits. To this end we have made arrangements with two fashionable Broadway Merchant Tailoring establishments and are now prepared to show samples and take measures, and can guarantee a fit.

We will clear out our present stock of Ready-Made Clothing at *reduced prices.*

Call in and select a suit, or let us order one made for you to measure.

Respectfully, ROSE & LEAK.

Oct 16. 1874 89-4t

FOR RENT.

THOSE TWO STORES ON GILLESPIE ST. lately occupied by Mr. J. L. Allen. The entire building has recently been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up, and a desirable opportunity is offered to those wishing to rent. Will rent the stores either separately or together. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to

DANIEL McNATT or R. M. NIMOCKS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1884. 85tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.

Autograph and Photograph Albums

Blank Books.

Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.

Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

Nov 8, 1883 40tf

1870. 1884. At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce. J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs Reed, who will be aided by Miss Meta D. Huger, of New Orleans, as Vice Principal and Professors of distinction in the respective branches assigned to them.

The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884. Circulars at office of the Fayetteville OBSERVER.

April 30, 1884. 65-6m

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,

(Successors to I. W. Durham.)

417 and 419 Fayetteville Street.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.

April 9, 1884. 62-6m

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."

Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED, All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

GEO. A. THOMSON,

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Family Supplies. General Merchandise. Rock Bottom Prices

AND

GOOD GOODS, 54 PESRON STREET,

Wholesale and Retail PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

NOTICE!

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Mary E. Pemberton, on the 16th of August, 1884, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Mary E Pemberton, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. A. McKETHAN, Executor.

Oct 9, 1884. 88-4t

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP

TURNIP SEED,

a full assortment for sale by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE:

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C

Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

Sunnyside Nursery.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.

Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept 4, 1884 67-1y

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT received daily from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

RATES LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For information apply to Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE, Gen'l Agent, No. 3 Broadway, N. Y. H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept 4, 1884 83-3m

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mill a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS!

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 30, 1884.

Of course revenue reform must come from other quarters. It cannot come from the representatives of the FAVORED CLASSES, who ask inequality in legislation that there may be unjust inequality in the profits of the varied pursuits of the people.—THOS. A. HENDRICKS, at Indianapolis, Aug. 30.

THE REPUBLICAN CRY OF "STOP THIEF."

Every man who has read the newspapers since Mr. Blaine's nomination and is able to add two and two together so as to make four, and not three and a half or four and a half, must clearly see by this time what has been the Republican plan of campaign. The cry of "stop thief" is an old one, but it has served many a rogue to divert attention from himself until he could get off with his plunder. And by it Mr. Blaine has sought to retain power for the Republican party, which has put more rogues from its own ranks into high and low position than any other party that has ever existed.

Seeing that there was nothing in his own record or his party's upon which a legitimate claim to the suffrages of the people could be made in this campaign, Mr. Blaine cunningly adopted, as the particular form of this potent cry of "stop thief" best suited to his case, an appeal to the fears of laboring men—the farmer, and the wage-earner in the towns and cities. He and his lieutenants throughout the land, aided by an abundance of the money that rightfully belongs to the people whom he has sought to cajole and bribe, have made a very aggressive campaign on this line, and at one time with some show of success. Fortunately, the Democratic editors and stump speakers have been able in the last three weeks to resist the invasion and carry the war into Africa.

Let us consider, for example, a few facts, in this connection:

AS TO THE FARMER.—As is shown elsewhere in this paper, in thirteen manufacturing States including New York and Pennsylvania, the value of the farmers' lands increased, under a Democratic low tariff from 1850 to 1860, 83 per cent. During Mr. Blaine's boasted period of prosperity from 1860 to 1880, under a Republican high tariff, the farmers' lands in these same States *actually decreased in value*, while the riches of Mr. Blaine's friends Vanderbilt, Gould and Sage, in the great cities in the same States, increased a thousand fold.

AS TO THE WAGE-EARNER IN THE MINES AND FACTORIES.—Out of 703 iron furnaces in the country, 469, or more than two thirds of the total number, are out of blast and lying idle. Wages have been reduced in iron mines, in nail factories, in rail mills and throughout the iron and steel industry until they can be reduced no further, and allow the wage-earners to subsist; while those who were once laborers in the closed furnaces and mills, are left to starve.

In the last week of September a partial census of cotton mills that were shut down or were running on short time showed that 130,088 looms, or 5,333,200 spindles, were affected. Since that estimate was made thirty one mills in Fall River, running over 1,000,000 spindles, have agreed to close for one week, and will deprive 10,000 men of work and wages for that time. The total number of looms in the cotton manufacture returned in 1880 was 225,759, and of spindles 10,653,435; so that more than one half were idle according to the September estimate alone. Referring again to the census, this would mean the non-employment of upward of 90,000 men, women and children, and a loss to them in yearly wages of $24,000,000.

In the first week of October the returns from 133 woolen mills, with a producing capacity of 1,207 sets of cards, reported an actual lessening in their production of 14,820,000 yards since the beginning of the year, and it is well known that the mills included in this estimate comprise only a part of those that have either ceased work or restricted output, both of which mean a loss to the workingmen. These industries only illustrate what is the prevailing tendency in manufactures.

The workingman is doubly taxed under this policy, for he is taxed by the government and is deprived of employment.

As to all classes of laborers in our midst, they know themselves whether or not they receive wages that buy as much as the wages their fathers received before the war.

This, then, is the way Mr. Blaine's boasted period of prosperity affects the laboring man to whom Mr. Blaine appeals! It is a period of unbounded prosperity to Mr. Blaine's rich friends, but of woe and distress to the farmers, mechanics and other wage-earners whom he mocks with his hypocritical pretenses.

The Lord and the Democratic party deliver us from such protection!

AMERICAN CITIZENS OF FOREIGN BIRTH!

Consider What May be Your Fate if Blaine Becomes President.

Daniel McSweeney, the Irish-American who was arrested by the British authorities and imprisoned in England, appealed to Mr. Blaine when Secretary of State in Garfield's Cabinet for the interference of the U. S. Government in his behalf. He was told by the man who masqueredes as the "plumed knight" that the government had no power to interfere in his case. Nevertheless, he was released from prison as soon as Blaine was succeeded by Frelinghuysen, and returned to this country a short time since. He is now telling the Irish and German voters in New York, and its suburbs, how Blaine cowered before the Lion of England, when he laid his (McSweeney's) case before him, and Gladstone told him to mind his own business. "England intends to settle with all men that were born on British soil, without regard to outside interference."

How many foreign-born citizens of this Union will vote for the plume-plucked mountebank after this?

THE NEGRO ASSAULT ON GENERAL SCALES.

White men of North Carolina, do not fail to read Col. MacRae's account of the negro outrage in Wilmington, on Wednesday of last week when General Scales was speaking.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTRAGE IN WILMINGTON.

A Foretaste of Negro-Republican Rule.

The Wilmington *Star* of the 24th contains the following letter which explains itself, and gives also an intimation to the white people of North Carolina of what they may expect from the domination of 105,000 negroes led by the degraded and unscrupulous white men who incite them to lawlessness with the hope of making political capital at the North:

WILMINGTON, N. C., OCT. 23, 1884.

S. H. Manning, Esq., Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee:

Dear Sir: The undersigned were appointed last night at a large assembly of the Democratic citizens of Wilmington, a committee to confer "with the reputable leaders of the Republican party" here, and to notify them of the feelings of the white people of this community concerning the outrage perpetrated on last night upon a peaceable assembly of citizens by a Republican procession, consisting mainly of blacks, and to notify these reputable leaders that the "recurrence of such a proceeding will lead to a difficulty, and that they will be held responsible for the consequences."

The outrage and the facts attending it are these: Both the political parties held meetings last night and marched in procession. The Republicans met at the old market place, on Market and Front streets. The Democrats met in front of the City Hall, on the corner of Princess and Third streets. The Democrats, with the purpose and intention to avoid the possibility of disturbing or incommoding the Republican procession or the speakers, changed their programme so as that the Democratic procession should take up Gen. Scales at a remote point and march by a direction to the place of meeting altogether out of reach of the possibility of an encounter. Notwithstanding this manifestation of a peaceable and orderly disposition, a large procession of Republicans, mainly of negroes, moved to Princess street, headed by a full band of music, and thence along that street to Third, where the Democratic meeting was held. When they reached that point the music was played lustily, and the procession yelled, accompanying the noise with jeers and derisive and offensive demonstrations, insomuch that the Democratic candidate for Governor could not proceed with his address, and was put to silence. In the same moment two missiles were thrown, one of which struck Col. J. N. Staples, a guest of the citizens, and both of which were sufficiently dangerous to produce serious injury.

This unprovoked outrage is of a very grave character, being a gross interference with the freedom of the citizens, and we invite you to look with thoughtful consideration upon the consequences to which its recurrence will be sure to lead. This is not the only occasion of these outrages; they have occured at every political campaign, beginning in 1868.

Such recurrence will not be permitted to pass with impunity, and this notification is addressed to to you in your political character and relation to the Republican party, with the request that you will confer with your associate leaders about this notification, its meaning and significance.

It can readily be seen that it is strictly defensive; not being intended either to threaten or intimidate, but simply to declare a fixed and deliberate purpose.

In conclusion, this committee in behalf of the Democratic people of Wilmington assures all concerned that they will concur most cordially in all measures calculated to keep the peace and ensure the free expression of opinion to all parties, and as they have in the past so will they in the future abstain from all conduct likely to lead to the contrary.

They invite a similar line of conduct on the part of the Republicans, for the determination is reached not to hold any portion of their freedom on toleration or at peril.

We have now done our duty, and responsibility will be incurred or avoided as this notification and invitation shall meet a favorable or an unfavorable reception.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed.) D. K. MCRAE,
F. W. KERCHNER,
JNO. L. CANTWELL,
Committee.

ONE OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BLAINE AND CLEVELAND.

Mr. Blaine's friends, in order to divert attention from the infamous truths of Mr. Blaine's official life, started a vile scandal concerning Gov. Cleveland's private life, which has been proved to be untrue. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* revived a charge of somewhat similar character against Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine was so indignant that he couldn't wait for the mails, but telegraphed orders to sue the proprietors of the paper. The latter were prompt with their answer; and now Mr. Blaine's attorneys have asked for a postponement of the case until December!

To offset this, a new scandal was about to be started against Cleveland, when one of the parties to it confessed that it was the work of a conspiracy and that there was no truth in the charges about to be made. But, worst of all, Mr. Blaine is proved to have been privy to this attack upon his adversary!

Mark the contrast:

When Col. Lamont, Gov. Cleveladd's private secretary, was applied to to know if Gov. Cleveland would countenance the publication of the charges against Mr. Blaine, he replied as follows:

"*Dear Sir:*—In his absence from Albany, it is due that I should say in answer to your letter that Gov. Cleveland has most earnestly and persistently protested against the publication of the matter to which you refer. In respect to any proposition of the sort which has come to his knowledge, he has insisted that he and his supporters might be better defeated than succeed by attacking the private life of the opposing candidate."

The manhood of the American people will declare on Tuesday that it prefers to have a gentleman in the White House.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF DOES FOR TLE FARMER.

Col. Staples says he has examined the statistics of 13 manufacturing States ncluding New York and Pennsylvania, and the finds that from 1850 to 1860 when the Democrats made the tariff, and the duties averaged 22 per cent., the value of lands in those States increased 83 per cent. Now mark the change: From 1860 to 1880, Mr. Blaine's period of wonderful prosperity, Mr. Blaine's party fixed the tariff rates and the duties averaged 42 per cent.; yet in this period the lands in those States not only did not increase at all, but actually declined in value!

In other words, the enormous increase in the wealth of those States since 1860 has all gone into the hands of the rich few in the large cities at the expense of the toiling millions in the country.

Farmers of North Carolina, which do you prefer—the Democratic system which gives everybody an equal chance, and results in the wise distribution of wealth which existed before the war; or the Republican system, which condemns you to perpetual slavery, as hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Money Kings, whose high tariff transfers the profit of farming from you to themselves?

THE EXPOSITION.—A telegram to the OBSERVER from Mr. Primrose announces that the one cent rate over all the railroads will continue until November 1, good to return Mouday, November 3. The attendance continues very large.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Let White Men Ponder.

If any one doubts the meaning of the Republican civil rights plank adopted at Chicago last June by the Republican National Convention, of which John Leary of this town was a member, and which Mr. Blaine and Dr. York approve and endorse, let him read section 4, of the Edmunds bill, now pending in Congress, which reads as follows:

Sec. 4. That no law, usage or custom, and no practice, decision or rule of any department of the government of any State which may now or hereafter exist, which shall in any manner discriminate between the rights of person or property upon the grounds of race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall be deemed valid; and it shall be the duty of every court, whether of a State or of the United States, in which any such matter or ground shall be drawn in question, to proceed to determine the matter in controversy in the same manner and with the same effect as if such law, usage, custom, rule, practice or decision did not exist.

Senator Edmunds belongs to the respectable wing of the Republican party, and, whatever may be the OBSERVER's opinion of his respectability, he enjoys a high character at the North. It is by such a man that the sentiment of his party, as expressed in the Chicago platform, is embodied in the form of a bill before Congress, and which will surely become a law if by any misadventure his party should secure Congress and the Presidency.

This bill nullifies all laws of North Carolina providing for separate schools for the races. It overrides our laws against intermarriage of the races.

White men of North Carolina! are you prepared for this? Every man who stays at home on Tuesday and fails to vote for Cleveland, and, if he live in the 3d, 4th or 6th Districts, fails to vote for Green, Cox or Bennett, does the same as if he went to the polls and cast half a vote for the Edmunds bill.

COL. MACRAE.—We attempted a report of Col. D. K. MacRae's speech here last Friday night. But, alas, who can report that peerless orator? Who imitate on paper his inimitable gesture; mark the inflections of his quaint but delightful voice; laugh into print again his unique wit and abundant humor; or, recalling the inspiration of his genius, reproduce the matchless eloquence of his words? It can't be done, dear readers of the OBSERVER; and all we can do for you who have not heard him is to advise you to leave everything undone rather than miss the opportunity of hearing him if he come within your reach.

As D'Israeli discovered himself to the world in Lothair, so the author of that wonderful address at Chapel Hill in '58 unconsciously pointed out to us the man of GENIUS.

THE FORE-RUNNER OF DESPOTISM.

If the freemen of North Carolina wish to have a realizing sense of the meaning of Republican ascendancy in this country, let them study the history of the recent election in Cincinnati. By virtue of a law, the federal election law, passed by the Republicans when they had control of both Houses of Congress, the U. S. marshal for the district can appoint in cities of 20,000 and up deputies to any number, who are empowered to arrest any voter without warrant and upon his, the deputy's, mere suspicion; and to hold the arrested voter until the election is over.

How Mr. Blaine and the managers of his canvass used this power, the Ohio Democratic State Committee set forth in an address to the American people, in which they say:

"Two thousand men, many of them outlaws and desperate characters, and but few of them citizens of Ohio, were sworn in as deputy marshals in Cincinnati, armed with weapons purchased by the corruption fund furnished by Dudley and his gang. They stationed the polls in that city, voted where they pleased, bulldozed beat and shed blood at pleasure, interfering with our citizens in the discharge of their most sacred duties."

Now, if Mr. Blaine should be elected and the Republicans secure the House of Representatives, there will be nothing to prevent the extension of the provisions of this infamous law to the humblest voting precinct in the land. When this is accomplished, freedom will no longer exist in America.

Does anyone who reads the account of the acts of Mr. Blaine's deputy marshals in Cincinnati, as given above, doubt his and his party's intention in this respect?

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT ON THE BLAIR EDUCATIONAL BILL.

In the Senate.—The Congressional Record, which is better evidence than the assertions of Radical still-huntsmen, shows that the Blair Educational bill, when introduced, provided for the disbursement of *one hundred and five Millions* of dollars. The Republican Senators caucused on it, and agreed to reduce the amount to *seventy seven millions* of dollars. Ransom, Vance and ten other Democrats voted against the reduction. *Not a single Republican voted against the reduction!* Twenty-four Republican Senators, in obedience to the dictates of their caucus, voted for the reduction, and at one swoop the bill was cut down from $105,000,000 to $77,000,000.

In the House [See page 3,347 of the Record].—Mr. Aiken, Democrat, said: "I am instructed by the Committee on Education to ask unanimous consent of the House to take from the Speaker's table Senate bill No 398 for reference to that committee.

Mr. Hiscock, Republican, said: "I OBJECT."

Senate bill No. 398 was the Blair bill. The rules of the House require the unanimous consent of that body before any bill can be taken up unless in regular order.

A BIG MAJORITY FOR COL. GREEN.

The counties of the 3d District will give Col. Green a largely increased majority. But our friends must see to it that he gets the biggest majority possible. He represents the sentiments of the people of this District on the tariff thoroughly. An overwhelming majority for this true and able man will be a fitting rebuke to the Money Power, which is putting forth unusual exertions to secure such a result in the Congressional Disticts as will frighten the Democrats in Congress into a modification of their anti-protection views.

Mr. Archie McQueen says Robeson will go Democratic.

THE NEGRO CANDIDATE ON THE NEGRO.

Can the colored men vote for Dr. York, the candidate of the Negro-Republican party, who up to his "conversion" used to tell the white people that the "negro had no soul?" Can they vote for the man who voted in the Legislature against allowing negroes to testify in court in cases involving the rights of negroes?

Will the white man vote for this unprincipled renegade who now endorses the civil rights bill and would enforce social equality, and nullify the laws against intermarriage between the races, and the laws against mixed schools in which the white man's child and the negro must sit side by side?

White men of North Carolina, remember that if the Radicals elect Blaine and a majority of the House of Representatives, the Edmunds civil rights bill will be passed. Under this, if a negro—no matter if he be vile in character and loathsome in person—take his seat by the side of your wife, or daughter or sister in a church, or railway car or hotel parlor, and you eject him from the position that you would only tolerate an equal to take, you will be punished in the United States Court for violating a law of the land.

BLAINE'S DESPERATION.

Rendered desperate by the failure of his attempt to carry West Virginia, Mr. Blaine made a speech at Fort Wayne, last week, in which he abandons all his late professions of affection for the South, and flaunts the bloody shirt as of old.

Yet here is a declaration of Dr. York's party in its platform at Raleigh, last May:

"5. To eliminate from American politics once and forever all sectional strife and party hatred."

WHO SHALL ANSWER?

The Negro or the White Man?

Mr. Blaine and Dr. York have declared that they are in favor of civil rights, which means social equality of the races. Are they fit for the office of President of the United States and Governor of North Carolina? The white men of the State must answer this question at the ballot box. *Or, will they stay at home and let the negroes answer it?*

VICTORY AHEAD!

Our New Yok correspondent, Col. J. H. Anderson, whose admirable letters have been so much enjoyed by our readers, and whose letter for this week has come too late for insertion, writes that New York and New Jersey are certain for Cleveland. This leaves 3 votes to secure Cleveland's election. These will come from Connecticut; Indiana; half of Michigan and Wisconsin; and California.

Remember, while men and black men who regret the failure of the Blair educational bill in Congress, that Mr. Aiken, a South Carolina Democrat, moved to take the bill from the calendar and put it upon its passage. Under the standing rules of the House, the objection of one member prevents the taking up of a bill out of its regular order. That objection was made—and by whom? Mr. Hiscock, a Republican from New York, one of the leaders of his party!

VOTE FOR GREEN!

Voters of the 3rd District! Remember to endorse with a great majority your able, industrious and faithful Representative, Wharton J. Green. He deserves everything at your hands.

CLEVELAND DOESN'T KNOW TOO MUCH.

Beecher says: "They say Cleveland is a man without experience. It is the best thing about him when I see what experience has done for the author of the Mulligan letters."

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Alabama	10	Missouri	16
Arkansas	7	Nebraska	5
California	8	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	36
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	12	Ohio	23
Illinois	22	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	30
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	9	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	13
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	14	West Virginia	6
Michigan	13	Wisconsin	11
Minnesota	7		
Mississippi	9	Total	401

HARNETT NEWS.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Oct. 27, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The candidates for the Legislature and County Offices canvassed the western side of this county last week.

W. C. Troy, Esq., has made five very able speeches in Harnett which have done considerable good in getting the Democrats more interested in the election.

From reports made from the different Townships the Democrats with a full vote have 497 majority.

Murphy Bryan's fine residence in Summerville was accidentally burned on Saturday evening last. Supposed loss about three thousand dollars. S.

WHAT CIVIL RIGHTS MEANS.

Less than two months ago, says the Raleigh *Register*, a deputy marshal, at the order of a Federal Commissioner, actually went into the very office of the Governor of Texas to arrest him while in discharge of his duty as Governor; and for what! Because the Governor kept in the penitentiary a negro who had been convicted of having married a white wife in violation of the law of Texas which forbids negroes and white people to intermarry! The deputy did not arrest the Governor only because somebody advised him that he was not the right deputy to do the dirty work, that he was outside of the territory over which he had jurisdiction!

Think of that! A Deputy United States Marshal attempting to arrest the Governor of a State because a negro was put in the penitentiary for marrying a white wife!

What a pity, says the *Spirit of the Age*, that such counties as Wayne, Cumberland, Mecklenburg, Lenoir, Greene and others, that might have made grand displays of wealth, are not represented in the State Exposition!

THE ELECTION.

The following officers are to be elected. Presidential electors, to be voted for in one box; State officers voted for in separate box; associate justice of Supreme court in separate box; representative in Congress in separate box; members of general assembly in separate box; register of deeds, sheriff, coroner, surveyor and treasurer in one box, and a township constable in separate box

The registration books are to be revised and kept open for new names up to the day of election. Men must register and vote in the precinct where they live. The residence of a married man is where his family resides—and that of a single man where he boards and sleeps—or if he boards in one precinct and sleeps in another, where he sleeps.

No registration is allowed on the day of election, unless the voter becomes qualified on that day Any voter may challenge a person offering to vote.

The polls shall be opened at seven and closed at sunset. Each voter shall hand in his ballot to the judges who shall carefully deposit the ballots in the boxes.

The following classes of persons shall not be allowed to register or vote in this State; to wit: First, persons under twenty-one years of age; second, idiots and lunattes; third, persons who, upon conviction or confession in open court, shall have been adjudged guilty of felony or other crime infamous by the laws of this State, committed after the 1st day of January, 1877, unless they shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship

When the election shall be finished, the registrars and judges of election, in the presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend, shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons that shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together, or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballots, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared.

The judges of election shall appoint one of their number to attend the meeting of the board of county canvassers (which is constituted of a majority of members thus appointed), and shall deliver to him the original return or statement of the result of election in the township, ward or precinct; and the board of county canvassers shall meet on the second day after the election at 12 m., at the court house, select a chairman, and, after being sworn, proceed to open and canvass the returns, make abstracts of the legal votes for each person for the respective officers, and sign such abstracts. The register of deeds is the clerk of the board unless they elect another person in his place. In Carteret, Hyde and Dare the board meets on the seventh day after the election.

Pamphlet copies of the election law have been sent out by the Secretary of State for the officers of election, and such officers will refer to the law as the guide in performance of their duties, and the canvassing boards are urged to be careful in making out the several abstracts and disposing of them as the law directs (secs. 2694, &c).

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

We continue in this issue says the Pittsboro *Home*, our extracts from the Raleigh *Register* on our Public Schools. These articles were published in the *Register* last June again in September, also in Document No. 1 of the Democratic Executive committee; besides being copied by a great many of our newspapers. We have yet to see the truth and accuracy of these figures and arguments called into question. It is but due the *Register* to say that it is the handsomest sheet published in North Carolina, and has supplied more "thunder" to the campaign than any other. Maj Stedman said, in the discussion at Pittsboro, that he had not read anything since he left home but his Bible and Document No. 1; and in both of which he found death and destruction to the Radical party. This document is made up of articles from the *Register*, hence in quoting the document they quote the *Register*. Every democratic speaker makes more or less use of the *Register's* brain and labor. "Honor to whom honor is due."

One of the things Mr. Blaine's Party means by the Edmunds Bill.

About 1867, says the Hickory *Press*, when North Carolina was under the military government established by the Republican party, Mr. M. L. Cline was Clerk of the Superior Court of Catawba county. At that time application was made to him by a negro man calling himself Yount for a license to marry a white woman by the name of Winebarger. Mr. Cline refused to issue the license. The negro then made application to the military authorities, and very soon came a writ from Gen. Canby, the Republican military satrap, [Mr. Blaine's friend, and the author of all that was ever bad in the Constitution of North Carolina] in the nature of a mandamus, commanding Mr. Cline to issue the license. It was done, and the marrage took place accordingly.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

The slogan of Dr. York and his supporters, says the Salisbury *Watchman*, is "Blaine and anti-prohibition," when Mr. Blaine has a national reputation as a prohibitionist. Another cry is "Blaine and the repeal of the internal revenue," when Mr. Blaine has pledged himself as favoring its continuance and has made a record to that effect. They also shout for Blaine and insist on the election of magistrates by the people, when they know that in Blaine's own State where he is all powerful the Governor appoints the magistrates, a system which Mr. Blaine no doubt favors. Who can believe them in earnest in anything they say, except when they tell you they want office?

A SUGGESTION.—The chagrin and humiliation of the people who come from counties that have no exhibit here, says the Raleigh *Chronicle*, is the subject of many a quiet conversation between friends. If the Exposition is ever repeated, it will be more than twice as large as this one now is.

Do not be deceived by the Republican plea that the Radical rascalities when they had power in this State in '68, '69 and '70 grew out of the war. Three years of peace had intervened, and the State was beginning to recover from the war when Mr. Blaine's Reconstruction Acts took the government of the State from the hands of honest men and put it in control of a body of plunderers in the Legislature and a band of armed ruffians on the highway.

ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

NEW GOODS

IN EVERY

Department!

WE WOULD ESPECIALLY INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR VERY LARGE LINE OF

Engagement Rings,

Wedding Rings,

Cathedral Gong Clocks,

SPRING CLOCKS,

WEIGHT CLOCKS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

WATCHMAKERS,

Jewelers & Silversmiths,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct 30, 1884 91tf

"ECHO"

IS the brand of our NEW FLOUR. Eagle Milk, only 20 cents, at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Damaged Carpets.

I have in store a large stock of *BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS* slightly damaged by fresh water in transit from New York.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS OFFERED IN SAME.

FRANK W. THORNTON,

5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

Oct 30, 1884. 1t

Choice Mackerel.

HERRING, CODFISH, DRIED BEEF, HAMS, &c.

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Sale of Town Lots and Land in the Country.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court, and approved by the Judge of the same, the undersigned as Commissioner appointed for that purpose will, on Monday, November 24th, 1884, at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., offer for sale at public auction, Two Improved Lots in said Town on ——— street, immediately below and south of the last residence of Fennel Fuller, dec'd. Both lots have new buildings and out-houses thereon; also, at the same time and place, Ninety Acres of Land in Rockfish Township.

This sale is made to create real estate assets to pay the indebtedness of the late Fennel Fuller.

TERMS:—One-third in *cash* and the residue in two equal instalments of six and twelve months each; purchaser to give bond, with interest at 8 per cent. on deferred payments, and title retained. Possession given immediately.

For further information inquire of either of the undersigned. THOMAS H. MCNEILL, Commissioner.

THOMAS H. SUTTON, Attorney.

Oct. 25, 1884. 91ts

Our Customers

WILL not again be disappointed in finding Cherokee Canned Corn and Little Sweet Peas, as we are determined to keep on hand a full supply of these goods.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

A Regular Monthly Meeting

OF the Union Home and Hospital will be held Thursday afternoon, November 6th, 1884, at 4 o'clock.

Oct 30, 1884. SECRETARY.

CIGARS.

TOMAHAWK, the last sensation; Lotus Club and L. Q. C. L., at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

IN SEASON.

STAR SALMON, OYSTERS, COMPRESSED Beef, Lunch Tongue, Potted Meats, and everything to add to the comfort of sportsmen, at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as administrator upon the estate of Duncan J. Black, dec'd, all persons having claims against said decedent are hereby notified to exhibit the same to me at or before October 30, 1885. NEILL L. RAY,

Administrator of Duncan J. Black.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 30, 1884. 91-6w

THE

Last Chance!

The subscriber has positively determined to discontinue the

CLOTHING BUSINESS,

and offers his entire stock of

MEN'S, BOY'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING

AT COST, AND NO MISTAKE!

Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to call, examine and make their purchases.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

GEO. BRANDT,

Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 23, 1884. 90tf

ROSE & LEAK

ARE now ready to greet their many friends and customers in their new and handsome store recently erected on the site of the old one.

They have returned from the northern Cities with a better stock than they ever before carried. In addition to their usual line of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Shoes, Hats, Notions,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS and READY-MADE CLOTHING,

they would call especial attention to their beautiful line of

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

The Dress Goods Department contains SILKS, TWO TONE SATIN SURAHS, "BERBERS" in all shades; FRENCH ARMURES, CASHMERES, HENRIETTAS, &c., &c., &c.

In the Carpet Department will be found beautiful Body Brussels, Tapestries, 3 ply and Extra Super Ingrain Carpetings, Double-faced Smyrna Rugs, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

In the Hat Department will be found an elegant line of the latest styles of Stiff Brim, Nobby and Soft Hats.

In the Shoe Department will be found the best custom work made to their own order.

ROSE & LEAK cannot enumerate all the attractions and novelties to be found in their new store. They simply ask you to call in and see for yourselves. In the centre of the store will be found something that cannot fail to interest the *men* as well as the ladies!

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

Oct 16, 1883 89-3

NEW FALL OPENING

AT

Pamberton's New Store.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from the Grand Openings in the Northern Markets of all the

NEW FALL STYLES,

and is now prepared to please the most fastidious in every thing that is beautiful and attractive.

Dress Goods.

His stock of Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles SILKS, SATINS, PLAIN and BROCADE VELVETS in all shades; FLANNEL SUITINGS, CASIMERES, DRAP D'ALMA, OTTOMAN and MYOSITIS CLOTHS, a beautiful and new fabric.

Embroideries.

A great variety of Ladies' Ready-made Underwear, Embroidered Skirts, Chemises, Night Robes, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Misses' Fall and Winter Cloaks and Wraps.

In this line he will say without fear of contradiction that his assortment surpasses any display ever offered in this city, and assures his friends they will have no excuse to send North for anything in this line this season.

Call and examine his beautiful

RUSSIAN CIRCULARS AND NEWMARKETS,

&c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

In this line he offers the BEST MAKES of the country, and warrants their STYLE and DURABILITY to surpass Zeigler's.

House-Furnishing Goods,

BRUSSELS, INGRAIN and 3-ply CARPETINGS in great variety; VELVET RUGS, FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—some very beautiful.

Ready-Made Clothing.

He offers this season the finest stock of

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

ever displayed in this market, which were bought at greatly reduced prices. Great bargains will be offered in this department.

A cordial invitation is extended to his friends and the public generally to call and see his beautiful and well lighted NEW STORE; a welcome and polite attention will always be given whether you make purchases or not.

Give us a call.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 30, 1884. 87 tf

Please Take Notice!

I HAVE added to my already large stock of Clothing a line of sizes for

EXTRA LARGE MEN

who cannot usually find Ready Made Clothing to fit.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

McKethan's New Building,

HAY STREET.

Oct 23, 1884. 90 1m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 2d and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 30, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS M. H. SMITH—Millinery.
R. W. HARDIE—Sheriff's Sale.
SECRETARY—Monthly Meeting.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Jerseys.
WARREN PRICE & SON—New Goods.
NEILL L. RAY—Administrator's Notice.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Damaged Carpets.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Ironstone China, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Teas, Candies, Oranges, &c.
THOMAS H. MCNEILL—Sale of Town Lots and Land in the Country.

ABOUT TOWN.

NOTICE.—"For sale" and "Wanted," "Lost" and "Found" advertisements inserted for 25 cts for two lines besides signature; 50 cts. for half a square.

The OBSERVER'S bulletins of the election will be conspicuously posted as soon as received Tuesday night.

Give Col. Staples a good reception on Monday night.

Col. Green and Messrs. Troy and McCaskill will address the Cleveland, Scales and Green Club to-morrow night.

Fayetteville will welcome Mr. and Mrs. A. D Wright (*nee* Miss Anna Van Vranken) who will be married in New York city Thursday next.

BARBECUE AT LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY.—There will be a Barbecue at McKay's Store, Little River Academy, on Saturday Nov. 1st. Speeches by Col. W. J. Green and Messrs. Hardie, Rose and others. The public are invited to attend.

COTTON.—Two hundred bales cotton down and one hundred up the Railroad Tuesday. The daily receipts from Shoe Heel and vicinity by rail are about 100 to 150 bales. The same or more down the road, and lots of it coming in in wagons.

FOX HUNTING, EXTRAORDINARY.—A few days ago one of our most successful sportsmen was out gunning, his dog pointed, the game was flushed and proved to be a young fox, which was so obsely pursued by the dog that it ran up into a high tree which grew in an inclined way. He fired at the fox several times without success, the shot being small. Just as he was about to give up the game he saw the mark of a large ball in the trunk of the tree; this he cut out, shaped it to fit into a shell and taking dead aim killed the fox. Strange that the fox should have selected the particular tree in which the ball was embedded, as a place of refuge.

WILLIAMS HALL.—Our people will be delighted to know that Mr. John Ford of Ford's Opera House Baltimore, Md., will have a Theatrical Troupe here during the Fair. They have engaged the Hall for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights and will present three of their most attractive plays. We believe Mazeppa and the French Spy will compose two of them. Mr. Ford has quite a reputation and his troupes are decidedly the best on the road this season. The appearance of Miss Buckingham with her trained horse, Jas. McBride, on the stage will be an attractive feature. This will be the first troupe which has visited Fayetteville in a long time and we hope our people will give them crowded houses and by such liberal patronage induce others to come and come oftener. Now that we have railroad facilities, why not have more of this kind of amusement?

Sundry Observations.

A big crowd is going to Raleigh in the morning.

Brogden, you know, was Governor in '76, and was so polite and generous (oh, my!) to his body-guard to Philadelphia, the Independent Company! Didn't they admire and respect him!

About fifty ladies and gentlemen went up on Tuesday's 3:40 train for the Exposition.

The new front of Mr. Wm. Jackson's store on Hay street is very neat.

In certain portions of Moore and Harnett counties the streams have run into the ground or resolved themselves into fine air, and milling and ginning is a thing of the past, and a much hoped for future.

The supply of good cord wood is very abundant this season.

One more week and we can devote ourselves to our heavy trade without the disturbance and distractions of politics.

If your chickens have what is known as "sore head," rub Goshen butter on them; if you have not any butter—do the best you can.

Plenty of ice last Thursday morning.

Last Sunday was the perfection of perfect weather.

The McIntyre residence on Person street is being shingled and otherwise improved.

It recalls youthful days to see strings of chinkapins brought to market.

This dry time for the rest of us has been a harvest for Messrs. A. A. McKethan & Son. Their yard is always full of vehicles for repair.

Mr. Wm. Overby, who has been quite sick, is improved in condition, and hopes to be out again soon.

Quite a number of gentlemen from Bladen are in the city, but they did not come *via* the River.

RACING AT THE FAIR.—From the appearance of the clean-looking nags we see every now and then passing through the streets, we judge there will be some good racing at the Fair next month. In fact, we learn that there is already here, ready for the occasion, some of the best racing stock in the State.

Capt. E. F. Lovell is Watauga's Democratic nominee for the House.

VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND!

Are you, respectable, tax-paying citizens of Cumberland, willing to vote for, or by staying at home on election day to assist in electing, a man like Paul Nichols to make laws for you at Raleigh—a man who appeals to the lowest instincts of the lowest black men in the county, and who on the stump asks for the votes of negroes and of white men depraved enough to listen to him, on the ground that he, the would-be law-maker, is unable to read and write?

Will 2,700 white men in Cumberland county allow 2,100 negroes to beat them on the issue of sending to the Legislature a man who actually *boasts* that he is unable to read his own name?

Is anybody, white or black, Democrat or Republican, willing to vote for a man to make laws for him at Raleigh, so venal and shameless as Brag Talbert—a man who declared that if the Radical Convention did not nominate him for office he would vote the Democratic ticket? Can you trust a man to represent your interests in the Legislature of this great State, who even now says he is a Democrat, and yet runs on the same ticket with York and Nichols and Powers?

Will you, voters of Cumberland and Harnett, throw away your votes upon a man like John Friday Shaw, whom the Radicals nominated for Senator, and who doesn't think enough of himself, of the cause he is supposed to represent (whatever that may be), or of you, to present himself before you on the stump as a candidate for office; but leaves his case in the hands of his literary colleague, Mr. P. Nichols, who having "*pro*-nounced" himself as a candidate for the House, "*de*-nounces" the said John Friday, from stump to stump, as a candidate for the Senate?

And, finally, tax-payers of Cumberland, white or black, are you willing to see all chance of a healthy control of the finances of your county destroyed for years to come by the election of Powers as sheriff? Does a burnt child put his hand again in the fire? Does a business man, in his senses, entrust the collection of accounts due him, for the second time, to an agent who failed to account for the moneys collected by him on a previous occasion? Read the record, elsewhere printed, of Powers's stewardship when tax-collector of the town of Fayetteville. Do you intend that such a man shall have the handling of thousands of dollars of taxes that you pay out of your hard earnings?

If not:

Go to the polls and vote! and carry your neighbors with you—and vote for McQUEEN!

WHITE MEN, LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE!

Not only must the white man, if he wishes himself, and his wife, and his children, kept free from social equality with the negro, and his children from sitting on the same bench with the negro in the same school—not only must the white man vote for Cleveland and the Democratic Congressional nominees, but he must see that the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in his county are elected. For, according to the U. S. Supreme Court, the State Legislatures may provide for the civil rights and social equality which the Butler civil rights bill of 1875 provided for, which bill would be in force to-day but for its technical unconstitutionality, and which unconstitutionality the Edmunds bill now before Congress seeks to avoid.

No matter, therefore, what may be your personal feelings for or against the Legislative candidates in your county, vote for the Democratic nominees.

White men of Cumberland, vote for Troy, and Murchison and McLellan.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY AND Torchlight Procession.

The committee appointed by the Cleveland, Scales and Green Club to make arrangements for a Grand Rally and Torchlight Procession on Monday night before the election, appoint the following marshals:

Chief—Jas. D. McNeill; Assistants—J. H. Buckingham, J. W. Atkinson, H. McD. Robinson, S. W. Tillinghast, George A. Burns, J. C. Huske, Jr., B. C. Gorham, J. B. Broadfoot, A. E. Faircloth, James Vann.

The Democratic hosts will assemble at Liberty Point at 7 o'clock, and will be formed by the marshals in the following order:

Band in Wagon.
Artillery.
Five Hundred Horsemen.
Democratic Club with Torches and Banners.
Transparencies.

Citizens along the line of march are requested to illuminate their residences.

At a meeting of the Committee of arrangements of the Torch Light Procession, it was decided on account of Col. J. N. Staples being with us on Monday night to modify the programme heretofore announced, as follows.

The procession will form at Liberty Point, at which point Col. Staples will speak.

Then down Person street to the "Brick Store," at which point speeches will be made by W. C. Troy, E. M. Waddill, W. S. Cook. Then up Russell street to the corner of Cool Spring street, speech by H McD. Robinson. Then to the Market via Gillespie streets, speech by Geo. M. Rose.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

McQueen Must be Elected.

A correspondent, in last week's issue, asked the OBSERVER to ascertain to what extent the Radical candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland was a defaulter when tax-collector of the town of Fayetteville. The following taken from the records of the Clerk's office in the Court House furnishes the information:

The Mayor and Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville vs. Edward P. Powers, W. C. Troy, Marcus A. Baker, Thomas S. Lutterloh, Albert Wicker.

Judgment for $10,000, to be discharged upon payment of $538.09, with interest from date of writ, $578.19; interest on $538.09 from Jan'y 31, 1876; costs $38.80. D'k't Jan'y 31, 1876.

The judgment, as above, was discharged by the payment of the sum in default by Mr. Powers' bondsmen. As the Sheriff is the trustee of large sums of money, it becomes the duty of every voter in Cumberland, and especially of every tax-payer, to go to the polls and see that McQueen is elected. A failure to vote is equivalent to giving half a vote to Powers.

Tabulated Statement

Of the vote of Cumberland County in the election held November 7, 1882, according to the Official Returns:

VOTING PRECINCTS	Troy, Clerk	Lut'loh Clerk	Hardie, Sheriff	Blocker, Sheriff	Perry, R D	Fisher, R D	Nott, Treas'r	McNeill, Coroner	Vann, Coroner	Downing Surv'r	Hall, Surv'r	Green, Con	Canaday Con	Bennett, Con	Dockery, Con	Morrison Senate	Surles, Senate	Rose, House	Bethune, House	Powers, House	Williford House	McKae, Judge	Guthrie, Judge
Black River	134	66	147	63	70	132	136	135	65	135	65	132	67	126	67	131	74	124	124	124	124	124	124
Pea Hill	277	248	254	234	247	274	276	279	217	278	114	273	250	272	253	257	217	273	273	273	273	273	273
Mine's Sand Hill	102	106	95	116	98	104	111	105	110	93	44	96	110	94	114	90	57	107	107	107	107	107	107
Hades' School House	58	51	72	46	54	56	61	61	47	62	44	69	46	57	49	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Jessup's Mill	22	14	23	14	23	22	22	22	14	22	14	19	17	19	17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Gray's Creek	122	133	123	133	133	132	132	132	132	132	132	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
Rockfish	145	120	145	116	119	118	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
Spencer's Mill	34	33	37	29	38	31	33	33	29	32	29	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Bay's	174	125	175	128	125	174	176	176	125	176	125	176	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Quewhiffle	127	99	130	97	97	128	128	128	97	128	97	128	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Little River	68	41	67	40	39	70	70	70	39	70	39	70	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Newton's	167	139	169	147	140	167	167	167	140	167	140	167	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Carver's Creek	143	213	153	239	533	482	481	482	514	473	533	495	544	495	546	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495
Cross Creek	541	481	533	553	553	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Cedar Creek	472	120	115	68	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
	122	142																					

GIVE ONE DAY TO THE COUNTRY.

In the last issue of the OBSERVER we urged that one day might be given up to the cause of good government. Elsewhere we print Chairman Battle's appeal to the same effect, and below we give the resolutions introduced by Mr. H. McD. Robinson at the last meeting of the Cleveland, Scales and Green Club, and unanimously passed, requesting our business men to close their places of business on election day—as follows:

WHEREAS, we regard it as a matter of prime importance to the social and financial interests of our country that the Democratic party triumph in the election to be held on the 4th of November; therefore be it *Resolved:*

1st. That it is the duty of all good Democrats to show some appreciation of the many blessings they enjoy through the instrumentality of the Democratic party, by giving some portion of their time and money to it, and by laboring in its behalf.

2nd. That we request our merchants and other business men to close their places of business on the day of election, and use their influence at the polls.

3rd. That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the OBSERVER and *Sun* for publication.

SHERWOOD AND EDONIA POSTOFFICES.—The following letter explains itself:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 13, 1884.

Sir:—I have the honor to call your attention to the fact of there being no offices at Sherwood and Edonia, Cumberland county, N. C. A contract has been awarded for the supply of these points, with the expectation that the offices would have been in operation on or before July 1, 1884. Unless the offices be established and postmasters commissioned at an early day, the route must be abandoned.

Applications for the establishment of offices should be made to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Very Respectfully,
G. M. SWENEY,
Act'ng Sec. Asst. P. M. Genl.

To Hon. W. J. GREEN,
Fayetteville, N. C.

In connection with the above, we are requested to state that parties expecting to get their mail at the two points referred to, will please meet at once, select the points for the proposed offices, designate whom they wish to fill them, and inform Col. Green at the earliest moment practicable.

HOW THE COLORED MAN IS TREATED IN THE HOUSE OF HIS FRIENDS.—At the Republican Township meeting held Tuesday night, E. P. Powers, Radical candidate for Sheriff, made a speech in favor of a Radical white man for township constable and caused the defeat of a colored candidate for the same office!

List of Convicted, and therefore Disfranchised, Voters, since

Spring Term, 1883.—Sanday Ray, larceny. Carver's Creek; Sam'l E. Turner, larceny, Rockfish; David Robinson, false pretence; Lewis Jones, house burning; Dick Williams, larceny; David Wilson, larceny, growing crop; James Husk, larceny; Alexander E. Wilson, false pretence.

Fall Term, 1883—John Dickson, false pretence, Quwhiffle; Carlton Watson, larceny, Cross Creek; Wm. McDanial, rape; John Elliott; Jim Elliott, false pretence, Carver's Creek; Isaac Bethune, larceny, 71st.

January Term, 1884—Gurley Webb, larceny, Cedar Creek; Henry Cromartie, larceny; John McLean; Loyd White; Henry Cole.

Spring Term, 1884—Chatborne Grady, larceny, W. M. Beckton, house breaking; Wm. Bennett; larceny.

Walter Watson at the Exposition.

The World Can't Beat it.

In a show case at the west end of the Agricultural Department's space are specimens of the turpentine tools made by Mr. Walter Watson, of Fayetteville, who purely by reason of the excellence of his work has extended his trade into all the pine States, and has even shipped his wares abroad. Every such exhibit is a triumph, because, modest as it is, it reminds us that our people (some of them at least) are doing work as excellent as any done anywhere else in the world.—*Ral. Chronicle.*

Are you prepared to be arrested by negro deputies-sheriff? If not, vote for McQueen!

STEDMAN'S GREAT CANVASS.

Let Cumberland roll up a great vote for her own son, the orator and gentleman, Charles M. Stedman, the like of whose canvass of the State North Carolina has not known for many a day.

White Men of Cumberland! Do you wish Powers to summon negro assessors to lay off your homesteads and exemptions—or dower for the white widows of your county? If not, vote for McQueen!

MARRIED.

HARE—HARE—Near Mill Grove, Harnett County, on September 20th, by Duncan Darroch, J. P., Mr. J. D. M. HARE to Miss LAURENO, daughter of the late Duncan Hare of Cumberland.

May their paths be free from strife,
While journeying on together;
May they live a long and happy life,
And prove a blessing to each other.

DIED.

LOCKAMY—In this town, on Friday night, October 24, ARCHIE, son of W. M. and M. J. Lockamy, aged 13 months and 16 days.

DYE—On Sunday night, October 26th, ANNIE EVA, daughter of M. E. and Lydia Dye, aged 2 years and 5 months.

"Oh! it was not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
It was an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flower away."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN ARMY OF WORMS, GNAWING, GNAWING, night and day, eating the vitals away, is frequently the cause of convulsions and fits. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge is the remedy.

Mary Cunniff's Faith Rewarded.

Mary Cunniff, an Irish girl, with Mr. Edward Hopper, No. 1206 Spruce st., has enviable fortune. A hard-working domestic—she has $15,000. She communicated to a reporter that, months ago, she heard of The Louisiana State Lottery, and decided on an investment. Her belief in its strictly honest principles was not shaken when she drew a blank for four times subsequent, nor did she fail to invest monthly, by mail, $1.00 with M. A. Dauphin, Washington, D. C. She has just been notified that the ticket, one-fifth of which she holds, No. 70,468, has drawn the $75,000 prize.—*Philadelphia (Pa.) News*, Sept. 26.

Epithelioma or Skin Cancer.

This form of cancer is the most prevalent type, and is in many cases fatal, as it gradually eats away until it destroys life. It would seem that Swift's Specific is indeed a specific for this scourge.

Mrs. K. A. Armstrong, Vernon, Miss., writes under date of May 16, 1884: "After taking six bottles of Swift's Specific the cancer is healing; is greatly reduced in size. It now gives me no pain, and my general health has so much improved that I am able to be up and attend to my household duties—something I had not been able to do in several years; feel that it will cure me."

Mr. M. N. Clayton, of Red Clay, Ga., writes under recent date: "All painful sensations in my cancer are decreasing. I feel decidedly better, and the cancer has commenced to heal."

Dr. M. F. Crumley, Oglethorpe, Ga., writes under date of May 10th: "Mr. Naves, who had such a terrible cancer on his face, is about well. New skin has grown all over his face, and looks almost as well as it ever did, and I would like some of your company to see him."

Messrs. J. & J. B. Harter, of North Manchester, Ind., write, under date of May 1st: "The lady with cancer is improving right along. The Specific increased the discharge for the first few days, but the soreness is gone and she is much better."

Mrs. W. H. Route, of Gordonsville, Va., writes, under date of May 11, 1884: "I am much improved. The cancer is better; does not pain me at all. It is a wonder to all my friends."

Mr. James E. Ligon, of Michaux Ferry, Va., writes under date of May 19, 1884: "My condition is greatly improved: my general health is good; my appetite good; cancer decidedly better, and has begun to heal nicely. How can I ever repay you?"

Mr. J. S. Rhodes, of Mill River N. C., writes under date of May 19, 1884: "My mother has been using Swift's Specific about two weeks, and is improving. The cancer is not now painful and is healing."

Mr. T. J. Teate, of Waeissa, Fla., writes under date of May 2, 1884: "Swift's Specific has cured a cancer on my face, and has almost made a young man out of me."

Mr. E Tinsley, of Burr Mills, Va., writes May 1, 1884: "My wife has taken four bottles of Swift's Specific for a cancer, and has improved wonderfully. I shall keep it up; have no doubt it will cure her."

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. 159 W. 23d St., N. Y., and 1205, Chestnut St., Phila

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.
Consignments solicited.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 169 *William Street*,
New York.
Oct 23, 1884 90-1y

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11½@00	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	8½@00	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12½@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9@9½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	10a12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	26@28
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.80
Java,	20@30	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	40@
COTTON TIES	1.25@1.65	Irish, bush	50@75
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.15@0.00
EGGS—	20@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@8
N. C. Fam.	$4.25@4.35	Granulated,	8@10
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	50@75	SHUCKS—	50@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	45@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	75@1.00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	8½@00
Low Middling	.00@00
Ordinary	.00@00
Stained	.00@00

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 28—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted nominal at 92½ cts. for Strained and 97½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$1.00—*Wil. Star.*

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	24@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

JERSEYS.

Received to-day a new invoice of
PLAIN AND BRAIDED JERSEYS
in all colors.
FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Oct 30, 1884. 1t

CONSTANTLY on HAND

AND DAILY RECEIVING, as the wants of the trade demand, everything substantial, and all delicacies in the eatable line, both domestic and imported. A full line of the

Dundee (Scotland) Preserving Company's Goods,

LEE & PERRIN'S SAUCES,
ENGLAND PICCADILLY.
BERTRAND FRERE'S OLIVE OIL,
LYONS (FRANCE) FINEST OLIVES.
Spanish, Italian and Domestic Olives.
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.
Oct 30, 1884 91tf

Millinery! Millinery!!

I am now receiving my fall stock of

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS,

selected in person in the Northern markets. I have the

Best Selected Stock

I ever had and will be glad to have you call and examine for yourselves.
MISS M. H. SMITH,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
Oct 30, 1884. 91-3m

CANDIES.

WE guarantee our CANDIES to be entirely free of asbestos or other adulteration, and a full line of stick and French Candies always on hand at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Tillinghasts's CROCKERY STORE

Has just received, direct from England, a good assortment of the best

IRONSTONE CHINA,

both heavy and light.

—ALSO—

Glassware, Lamp Goods, Looking Glasses, Tin Chamber Sets, Fancy Earthen Chamber Sets, Tea Trays, Brass and Iron Andirons, Brass Head and Iron Shovels and Tongs.

A large lot of TINWARE especially for wholesale trade.

Agate Iron-ware, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, 3ird Cages, Baskets, together with my usual GOOD assortment of

Common Crockery, &c.

The largest stock of TABLE KNIVES and FORKS in town, of the best quality, selected with great care for durability; also, a fine assortment of the best Carving Knives and Butcher Knives.

A large assortment of POCKET KNIVES, fine and common, selected especially for wholesale.

Fine Scissors.

Fine Razors.

TRIPLE SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS,

of the best quality at low prices.

NICKEL-SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,

a serviceable and moderate priced article.

I make specialties also of Wall Papers and Window Shades of all kinds, of which I have a good stock. Any extra sizes or colors will be obtained to order by Express.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Oct 30, 1884. 91-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

ON Monday, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1884, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, one tract of Land in Cumberland County, containing about 367 acres, and bounded as follows: In Little River Township, on Crane's Creek and Little River, adjoining Morrison and others. See Book B, No. 4, page 91, of the Register's Office in said County for boundary. Also, the interest of A. J. Monroe in the lands on Flat Creek, known as "The Peter Monroe Place," to satisfy an execution in my hands for collection against A. J. Monroe, and which have been levied on said land as the property of said A. J. Monroe.
R. W. HARDIE, Sheriff.
Oct 30, 1884 91-4t

Great Bargains

AT

PEMBERTON'S.

OWING to the short crop and low price of cotton I have MARKED DOWN THE PRICE of my entire stock of Goods. Those in want of bargains, and who want full value of their money, are specially invited to call and examine his stock and prices. He is compelled to have money and will give bargains. Everybody who wants the

BEST AND LATEST STYLES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

can save money by giving him a call.

Ladies' Wraps.

A large lot of beautiful
CLOAKS, ULSTERS, RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, NEW MARKETS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED JERSEYS
in all SIZES and COLORS, at prices to suit anyone who wants to buy.

Ladies' & Children's Shoes.

His stock of Ladies' and Children's Shoes is complete—of all the best makes of the country, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

I will say that my stock of

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

is the best I have ever offered. I am COMPELLED to SELL THEM to RAISE MONEY, and I MEAN ALL THAT I SAY ABOUT GIVING BARGAINS.

Call and see for yourselves. None need go away without being supplied, if good bargains can induce them to buy.

J. A. PEMBERON.

SECOND TRIP THIS FALL!

My sales this Fall have been so much in excess of my expectations that I was compelled to make a second trip to New York and the other great markets of the North. My stock now is larger than ever before and consists of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
TOBACCOS, SNUFF, CIGARS, &c., &c.

We have our Mammoth Store at

Nos. 41 and 43 Person Street,

Filled with ALL the DIFFERENT KINDS of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

That heart could wish or desire, and at PRICES SO LOW that ANY ONE need not be without. Our line of

Heavy Groceries

Is COMPLETE, and we now offer special inducements to Country Merchants.
In our up stairs we show a great variety of goods that we offer at WHOLESALE at GREAT BARGAINS. Don't make a trade for ANYTHING without FIRST CALLING ON US, as you will save money by so doing.
A new crossing in front of our store for the Ladies.

R. H TOMLINSON & CO.,
41 and 43 PERSON STREET.
Fayetteville, Oct. 2, 1884. 87 3m

NEW FALL GOODS.

MILLINERY, NOTIONS,

FANCY GOODS, CHILDREN'S HAND-KNIT HOODS, SACQUES, &c.; Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plumes, Tips, Beaver, French and Wool Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets, Colleretts, Laces, Handkerchiefs, &c.
The best selected stock in the State, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have added 5 and 10 cent counters of useful articles up stairs.
Grand opening of Millinery and Fancy Goods postponed until the second day after a good rain. Having experienced Milliners and the best stock in the State, we guarantee satisfaction in that department.

MRS. DYE,
17 HAY STREET.
Oct. 1, 1884. 87tf

McNEILL & CO.

MUSIC STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Largest and best appointed Music House in North Carolina. All kinds of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music sold on the most reasonable terms. Can save you from $10 to $18 in the purchase of an Organ, and from $20 to $30 in the purchase of a Piano. Instruments shipped to all parts of the country. Organs of six celebrated makes—Sterling, Clough & Warren, Palace, Lancaster, Burdett and Estey. Pianos—Stieff, Shomacker, Hallet & Cumston and Peek.
Send for Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.
Prompt attention paid to correspondents. Address
McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
August 14, 1884. 80tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—

Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,

Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

Headquarters

FOR

CLOTHING.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE BE ING PUT UPON ONE'S METAL. IN COMMERCIAL LIFE, IT HELPS BOTH BUYER AND SELLER.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY

HAS AN OLD REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN AS

The Leading Clothier of Fayetteville,

and he is prepared to sustain it and to

SURPASS HIS FORMER EFFORTS.

HIS STOCK OF
GENTLEMEN'S,
YOUTH'S,
BOY'S and
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
is immense! unsurpassed! and complete
His specialty is the

London Cut and Finish.

Ladies are invited to inspect his children's wear, and no obligation to purchase will be incurred thereby.

The money will be refunded for goods which do not prove satisfactory.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept 25, 1884 85tf

OVERBAUGH HOUSE,

(A. OVERBAUGH, Prop'r,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE liberal patronage of Commercial Agents and Travelers is a sufficient guarantee of its excellent accommodation and good management. It stands among the

First Hotels of the State.

Owned by the proprietor, every effort possible is put forth for the comfort and pleasure of its guests.
Sep 25, 1884 86 2m

ORANGES, LEMONS,

PRUNES and FIGS to arrive in a few days at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chrome with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

Our Teas and Spices

WE guarantee to be perfectly PURE and of selected quality, and prices as low as the same quality of goods can be had in any market.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 13tf

We Have Just Received

A NEW invoice of the celebrated Amer Crackers, Cakes &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

ASPARAGUS AND LOVE APPLES,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Avoid Over-Confidence.

Senator Ransom passed through Fayetteville on his way to Mingo in Sampson on Saturday. As our readers know, he is a very wise and prudent politician, and he says that Cleveland and Hendricks, and Scales and Stedman, will undoubtedly be elected. And such is our intelligence from every part of the State and from every part of the Union.

But it would be most unfortunate if the expectation of Democratic triumph on next Tuesday should lead too many well-meaning Democrats to neglect their duty on that momentous day. All the negroes go to the polls. Shall the white man, upon whom the taxes fall, and whose ancestors made this great government, esteem it less than those who were lately his slaves and even now have so little at stake?

Let every man go to the polls if he can drag himself there, and see that his Democratic neighbors go. The election of York means ruin and degradation. The election of Blaine, a continuance of the present financial system which is ruin to the laboring man, and means ultimately a despotism.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The National Democratic Commitee Speaks to the Whole Country.

To the People of the United States:

The result of the elections on Tuesday last in the States of Ohio and West Virginia is before you.

Ohio chose Republican electors in 1868, 1872, 1876, and 1880.

West Virginia chose Republican Presidential electors in 1868 and 1872, and Democratic electors in 1876 and 1880.

Garfield obtained a plurality in Ohio in 1880 of 34,227 votes. The Republican candidate in the late election for Secretary of State was a gallant soldier and a reputable man. The vote of the Republican party in that election was broken down by the weight of Mr. Blaine, a factional seeker after the Presidency. The people then elected a Democratic majority of the Congressional delegation of the State. We may confidently expect a majority in Ohio for Cleveland and Hendricks in November.

West Virginia has, by its splendid and decisive majority for a Democratic Governor at the October election, already declared its purpose to give its electoral vote for our candidates in November.

The Blaine managers employed extraordinary methods in both States.

They expended not less than $500,000 in Ohio, and more than $100,000 in West Virginia, in their political work.

They did not use money only.

They called from every State the officeholders best fitted to do the work at which they were put. They crowded these two States with such men.

They employed in political jobs the men engaged in the postal service of the United States.

They left the veterans, who had saved the life of the nation, without the pay to which they were entitled, under the pretense of having an insufficient clerical force in the Pension Bureau, and then used the Commissioner of Pensions and a great number of his clerks as part of their political machinery in the late elections in Ohio and West Virginia.

It has been openly charged, without denial, that the payment of the veterans by the Commissioner of Pensions has been delayed by him with the purpose of coercing them to vote for Mr. Blaine.

These abuses of political power have been committed under the overlooking eye of Mr. Blaine and with his full sanction. They show the manner in which, if he were elected, public offices would be subordinated to his personal service, and the bounty of the country be made the means of advancing his personal interests.

They made the marshals of the United States and their deputies, who ought to be the guardians of the rights of every citizen of the United States, a part of their machine force. They armed them and incited them to violence and outrage. They expect to pay for the weapons and services of these men out of the Treasury of the United States.

They made Mr. Blaine one of their county and ward workers in Ohio and West Virginia, and he entered with zest upon the familiar duties. They devised, with his knowledge, methods of compelling workmen to vote as their employers dictated. They kept him in daily association with the worst elements of their political organization. They made him their counsellor in every disreputable plan which they devised to promote his success. He could not have been a stranger to their purpose to make gains in Cincinnati at the election on Tuesday last, by using armed deputy marshals and armed negroes to drive voters from the polls.

The methods of their campaign in Ohio and West Virginia, and the share of their candidate in those methods, have added to the opprobrium already resting upon his name, and have assured his defeat at the general election in November.

Mr. Blaine has been a member of the House of Representatives, a Senator in Congress and a Secretary of State of the United States.

He has been accused of corruptly using his influence as Speaker and as a member of the House of Representatives for his individual profit.

His misconduct has been proved by his own letters. These have confronted him wherever he has gone. He has attempted no explanation. The phrases of these letters are so well known that they are bywords on the streets and jests upon the stage.

A Speaker of the House of Representatives—a member of that House—who would barter his influence for money, or property might avail himself of the larger opportunities which the office and powers of a President afford.

These are not words dictated by party rancor. They sum up the judgment of that intelligent press which is, and always will remain, the bulwark of good and constitutional government. They express the convictions of the leading Republican journals and the belief of those distinguished Republican statesmen and citizens whose love of country has forced them to declare that the nomination of Mr. Blaine was one not fit to be made.

There is reason for our confidence that we will achieve a victory in November.

The army of office-holders, engaged for a month past in the business of manipulating votes in Ohio and West Virginia, must now disband. Each man of the number must go to his own place. The Commissioner of Pensions and his bureau clerks cannot be concentrated for political uses in the November elections. When they are acting individually in their several States they will be unable to do mischief.

The marshals of the United States by reason of the powers which they exercise, may again do harm in November. They ought to understand that for what they have done, and for what they may do, they will be hereafter held to the strictest account by a justly indignant people.

The hopes of reward and the promises of indemnity which have been held out to them will not avail them in the days which are close at hand.

The country is fully aroused. It is alarmed by the corrupt influences surrounding Mr. Blaine and will reject him as President.

Mr. Blaine has grown rich. The men around him have grown rich. The speculators, whom he has aided by framing laws to suit them, are rich. The corporations, which he has helped, have monopolized the public lands.

But trade is stagnant. The commerce of the country has decayed. Mills are standing idle. Where wages have not been stopped, they are reduced. Mechanics and laborers go about seeking employment in vain. Women and children are beginning to want bread, and yet the farmer can find no profitable market for his grain.

These circumstances afford conclusive proof that a few interests have been cared for by the Republican managers at the expense of the interest of the great body of the people.

The creation in this favored land of such extremes of wealth and poverty, and the evil days which have overtaken all who are engaged in labor, are not your fault. It has been and is the fault of those selfish men who use the powers which you gave them for their own advantage, leaving you to fare as best you could. It is for you to determine whether these evils shall continue and increase, or diminish and end in a general prosperity shared in by all alike.

You have a right to expect that your party leaders, to whom you have given support and accorded honors in past years, will lay aside all differences and establish a lasting claim upon your gratitude by making a common cause in your supreme efforts to obtain the blessings of a good government. You will not be disappointed.

Remember that victory in November over the unscrupulous men who are now endeavoring to seize the Presidency, can only be assured by your complete organization. When men are not of one mind, and want to impress their opinion upon the community in which they live, they must stand together and work together. The highest and best organization of which men are capable is that in which every man wants to do that part of the common work which he can do, and does it with all his might. Your organizations ought to be of such nature, and if they are Governor Cleveland will be elected in November by an unparalleled majority.

A. P. GORMAN,
Chairman Ex. Committee.
W. H. Barnum, Chairman.

Blaine is Beaten.

After the Ohio and West Virginia elections, the Philadelphia *Times* (independent Republican) thus gave its reasons for the faith that is in it:

"A solid South and a broken North now confront the Republicans, and we believe that Blaine is beaten.

"We believe that Blaine is beaten for another reason, and for that reason he justly deserves to be beaten. He has been heard in Maine, in New York, in Pennsylvania, in nearly every chief centre in Ohio, in West Virginia and in Michigan, and he has yet to utter the first word in favor of honest government, of reduced taxation, of repealing the hundred millions of surplus and of restoring the national authority to public integrity and economy. He has not uttered one word that could offend the jobbers of the land; not one word to chill the hopes of banded plunderers; not one word to give assurance that Star route thieves shall cease to mock justice under the shadows of the Capitol; not one word to recall the nation to an honest ballot and to honest administration. Ohio totters under the hunger for such nourishment from the Republican candidate. West Virginia, with her frugal sons of the mines, the field and the forest, demands reduced taxes and frugal government, the North and South promises to make common cause to restore the national authority to the integrity of Abraham Lincoln. We believe that Blaine is beaten."

Gov. Cleveland was assaulted on the street in Albany, N. Y., on Monday, by Samuel Boone, to whose brother in law, Byron B. Fairbanks, convicted of shooting and seriously wounding a boy, the Governor had refused to grant a pardon. Fortunately, Boone was not armed, and Mr. Cleveland appears to have been abundantly able to take care of himself, warding off his assailant's blows with a skill that seems to indicate that he is not unversed in the manly art of self defense. Boone and his wife have been importuning Gov. Cleveland for the pardon of Fairbanks for some time, and a few days ago Mrs. Boone made a scene in the executive chamber at Albany by attempting to strike the Governor. Since then Boone has been hanging around the capitol, uttering threats against Governor Cleveland, which culminated on Monday in the assault. There seems to be little doubt that he is more of a crank than a criminal; but cranks are sometimes even more dangerous than deliberate criminals, and it may be regarded as due rather to Gov. Cleveland's customary good luck than to the good management of the police authorities at Albany that he escaped so easily on this occasion.

Gen. Grant declines to fill a vacancy in the Republican electoral ticket in New York. He claims to be out of politics this year. His exploits in the fields of finance are too fresh, perhaps, but then his business integrity is as well established as Blaine's.

The stockholders of the Union Pacific are supporting Blaine, who will veto any act of Congress against that corporation in the interests of the people.

White Men, Remember that York endorses Civil Rights.

In his letter of acceptance York said, "I endorse the nomination of Blaine and Logan and the Chicago platform in full." The platform endorses civil rights.

All through the middle and western counties General Scales put the question to him every day on the stump whether he endorsed civil rights, and he declined to answer. He dared not admit it in the presence of the white Republicans of those counties. As soon, however, as the negro counties of the East are reached, he is forced to yield to the demands of the 105,000 negroes who constitute six-sevenths of the vote he will receive. A Kinston correspondent of the Greensboro *Patriot* says:

"The statement is made on the authority of a respectable negro here that Tyre York endorses the Edmunds Civil Rights Bill. He was waited on by a delegation of negroes after the speaking at this place, who forced him to declare in favor of the bill at the cost of losing the negro vote. It was agreed that he should not make any public announcement to that effect, but the negroes have his endorsement in black and white, over his own signature. This fact has just leaked out here, through one of the negro leaders in this section."

The Asylums.

As an evidence of the beneficent spirit which distinguishes the Democratic policy of State Government, its charity legislation challenges attention.

It was long before civitized States were awakened to a proper sense of their obligations to the insane. Until a comparatively recent period the insane were condemned to the dungeon, the jail, the lash, and prison fare. Not until the Christian religion had taught to man a tender sensitiveness to the suffering of his fellow-man, not until its teaching was recognized as a guide and a light in legislation, was this duty acknowledged and provision made to meet it. Reason, as always, seconded the dictates of religion. The most obdurate were bound to admit that a being rendered by the act of God incapable to provide for his own subsistence could prefer a sacred claim for support. This would be true if the lunacy were of the gentle and harmless kind. But this consideration acquired tenfold force if the lunatic was subject to habitual or occasional frenzy; for then safety as well as humanity demanded that he should be cared for. If his family were poor, it was impossible that proper care could be taken of him. The Legislature in 1848-'49 made provision for the Asylum at Raleigh, which was in operation soon thereafter. But in the course of a few years, and especially after the calamities of the civil war, the accommodation proved to be wholly inadequate. Then the evils of the old condition of things were upon us again—the harrowing and too frequently dangerous presence of the lunatic in the household, with accompaniments of misery that need only to be hinted at; or else as the pitiable and suffering tenant of the county jail. The inadequacy of the accommodations in the Asylum led to the system of out-door relief, which had to be entrusted to persons over whom no proper supervision could be exercised, and which resulted in many instances in great abuses and heavy charges against the Treasury. In either case cure or mitigation of the disease was hopeless. But our people had seen too much of the beneficent results secured by a well-managed Asylum to rest content with such a state of things. The Asylum at Morganton, the Colored Asylum at Goldsboro and the Colored Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum at Raleigh, to-day constitute noble monuments of that spirit of considerate statesmanship which marks Democratic administration in this State.

A superior race can be safely entrusted with the destinies of an inferior; but woe to that land where the higher race voluntarily submits itself to be governed by the inferior. It is a voluntary descent in the scale of civilization.

These asylums cost $563,599.19, but they have been established and supported by the Democratic party and the other State expenses paid, at an annual cost of less than one-half the expense of the State government under the Republicans in 1868-'69-'70.

Cheek and Short Memory.

The Man Who Left His Mind Behind.

[Raleigh Register.]

Dr. York being asked a hundred times what party he belongs to up to this time "disremembers."

Dr. York "disremembers that he was a candidate for the position of Lieutenant in a company raised for the Confederate army.

When York charged that Scales was shot in the back, and Scales replied that if Dr York was not a liar and a coward he would give his informant, Dr. York replied that he "disremembered" who told him.

Dr. York denied having voted for Hendricks in 1876, but when it was asserted that he did, replied that if his name was on the Presidential ticket, he may have voted for him, but as a fact he "disremembered" it.

Dr. York stated at Greensboro that Mr. Odell, of Concord, told him that he would vote for York against Scales. When Odell's telegram was read to York in denial of York's statement, York said somebody told him so, and if it was not Odell he "disremembered" who it was.

Dr York told the people that on December 11th, 1883, he was besieging the committee on Ways and Means and begging them to report to the House his bill to repeal the Internal Revenue System, entirely "disremembering" the important fact that there was no committee to besiege for thirteen days later—the *Congressional Record* showing that there was no committee announced in the House until the day before Christmas recess, to wit, on December 24th, 1883.

Dr. York charged that Vance said in a speech that the only reason why the Blair Educational Bill did not pass the House of Representatives was that the House forgot it. Coke asked him if he heard Vance say that. York said that he did not, but that a personal friend of his did hear him and told him (York). Coke then asked if his informant was a reliable man. York replied that his informant was a gentleman whom he had known all his life, and was of the highest respectability and character. Coke then asked him who the gentleman was. York replied, "Well really, I 'disremember' his name."

Taxes Must Come, Or Homesteads Must Go!

The Constitution does not protect the Homestead from the Sheriff's hammer. Taxes must come, or Homesteads must go. And they came very near going once.

The Radical Legislature of 1868-'69 issued special tax bonds to the amount of $23,680,000. That was a pretty big sum, almost too big for us poor people of North Corolina to understand without stating what it was. It was nearly one-third of all the real property in North Carolina. The taxes collected for that one Legislature's waste nearly bankrupted the people, and did bankrupt the Radical party. It has never had another Legislature.

Since then men's lives, liberties and property have been safe; peace, quiet, plenty and prosperity have once more gladdened their hearts; and they have felt the State Government rather through the blessings it bestows than through the injuries it did inflict.

Look to the legislature! Dishonesty, incompetency, extravagant and wasteful expenditure of the people's money will result now as in 1868, and now as then render high taxes inevitable.

And taxes must come, or Homesteads must go.

Lies Piled on Lies.

Under this heading the New York *Times* gives an exposition of Mr. Blaine's dodging and tergiversations so like a somewhat famous instance of the kind in this State that we reproduce it, both because it hath a familiar sound and because it will serve to guide the voter in North Carolina, when he goes to the polls on Tuesday next, in his choice of a chief magistrate.

Says the *Times:* Mr. Blaine is, of course, his own worst enemy, for no man becomes a prostitutor of public trusts, a scheming jobber, and a reckless falsifier save by his own voluntary acts. But it has until lately been a matter of some doubt whether he was most injured by his own false and tricky way of dealing with charges made against him or by the reckless misstatements of his volunteer defenders. His two rash and needless falsehoods about his connection with the Hocking Valley enterprise, however, make it very clear that none of his organs can outlie him, and henceforth he must be set down as the one man in the whole country who is laboring most assiduously, most cunningly, and with the best prospects of entire success for the defeat of the Republican ticket.

Mr. Blaine's ownership of an interest in the Hocking Valley coal lands was, as we have said, a matter for which no one could reproach him. It was a perfectly innocent investment, and an honest man would have found no reason to conceal his connection with the enterprise. But Mr. Blaine's mind does not work like that of an honest man. When the Hon. Hezekiah Bundy—may the Goddess of Liberty bless his inquisitive, serviceable soul—wrote him about the matter, therefore, he replied saying: "I am not and never have been the owner of any coal lands or iron lands of any character whatever in the Hocking Valley, or in any part of Ohio, nor have I at any time owned a share of stock in any coal, iron, or land company in the State of Ohio."

This was a lie, as Mr. J. Henry Brooks proved when he published the following letter from Mr. Blaine, together with Mr. Denison's receipt for the sum enclosed:

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec 30, [1880,] 1880.

DEAR SIR: Find inclosed my draft for $25,000 in payment of my subscription to the Hope Furnace enterprise. Touching the interest, I have to ask that whatever it may amount to, you will permit its payment to be postponed until some matters between Mr Lee and myself are definitely adjusted. Very respectfully,

MR. DENISON. J. G. BLAINE.

Moreover, in a letter written in August, 1882, to Mr. Lee, Mr. Blaine mentions his "investment" in the bonds of the Standard Company. We have already shown that the attempt made by Mr. Blaine's friend Lee to explain the transaction as a "loan" was a wretched failure. His statements contradict themselves and traverse those of Mr. Blaine. But the arch trickster himself comes forward again, and in a letter to Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, declares that "this [my] letter to the Hon. Hezekiah Bundy in July last on this same subject was accurately true." What is "this same subject?" This: "I do not own and never did own an acre of coal land or any other kind of land in the Hocking Valley or in any other part of Ohio." This is one of the commonest of Blaine's tricks—bungling, transparent, and exposing itself. As the *Evening Post* points out, the Bundy letter dealt, among other subjects, with "the ownership of lands," and as to this point Mr. Blaine may, perhaps, truthfully deny that he ever owned any specified and defined acre or acres of land in Ohio. But the Bundy letter dealt also with the ownership of stocks in Ohio enterprises, and Mr. Blaine does not reassert his denial on that point. With all his bluster he knows when he has been hopelessly caught in one of his own lies. He dodges it, trusting to the short memories of those who hastily read his latest letter to make it pass as a full and sweeping denial. Technically, perhaps, he spares his conscience the burden of a new lie, but the burden borne by his groaning defenders receives an addition to be measured by his deliberate intention to deceive, for every intelligent man sees the purpose of the McKinley letter, and the shock of this new revelation of the candidate's proneness to mendacity must be tempered to the wavering voter and the hopeful convert.

"Dim eyed" is Good!

Beecher's Analysis of Blaine.

Unsound in statesmanlike judgment, unscrupulous in political methods, dim-eyed in perceiving the distinction between truth and untruth, absorbingly ambitious, but shortsighted as to the methods of gratifying his ambition, but, with a genial social disposition and a brilliant rhetorical capacity, Mr. Blaine makes an alluring candidate, but would make a dangerous President.

The steamer *D. Murchison*, after having been overhauled and completely repaired and repainted, has left the shipyard and is now ready for her regular trips on the Cape Fear whenever the depth of water will permit, says the Wilmington *Review*

TIME TABLE No. 9.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 5 10, A. M., on Monday, October 20th, 1884.

☞Standard Time—Clock in General Office.☜

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 20
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 26
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	1 00
Sanford (Dinner.)	37.1	2 45	1 23
Egypt	43.5	3 15	3 10
Gulf	46.5	3 35	3 30
Richmond	53.7	4 10	4 05
Ore Hill	58.0	4 35	4 28
Siler	62.6	4 58	4 53
Staley	70.0	5 33	5 28
Liberty	74.4	6 00	5 51
Julian	81.5	6 41	6 35
Pleasant Garden	89.6	7 18	7 13
Greensboro	97.6		7 50

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	9 40	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 17	10 12
Julian	16.10	10 54	10 49
Liberty	23.2	11 35	11 28
Staley	27.6	11 58	11 53
		P. M.	P. M.
Siler	35.0	12 33	12 28
Ore Hill	39.6	12 58	12 51
Richmond	43.9	1 20	1 15
Gulf	51.1	2 00	1 54
Egypt	54.1	2 15	2 12
Sanford (Dinner.)	60.5	3 10	2 40
Jonesboro	63.5	3 35	3 32
Swann's	68.6	4 03	4 00
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 09	4 09
Spout Spring	77.5	4 54	4 49
Manchester	83.85	5 30	5 20
Fayetteville (Supper.)	97.6		6 10

Southern Dicision. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 15	
Rockfish	7 2	7 51	7 43
McNatt's	14 0	8 23	8 18
Lumber Bridge	16.5	8 44	8 38
Shandon	21 1	9 15	9 06
Red Springs	24.6	9 40	9 30
Wakulla	28.6	10 08	10 00
Floral College	34.2	10 40	10 30
		A. M.	
Shoe Heel	36.0	12 30	10 52
Stuart	40.4	12 55	12 50
John's	42.1	1 15	1 05
Hasty	44.4	1 35	1 25
McColl	48.5	2 10	1 52
Fatum	51 25		2 22
Bennettsville	57.25		

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4. Mail, Passenger & Freight Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Bennettsville	0.0	3 00	
Fatum	6.0	3 00	
McColl	12.75	3 25	3 12
Hasty	12.85	3 52	3 42
John's	15.15	4 12	4 02
Stuart	17.15	4 32	4 22
Shoe Heel	21.25	5 10	4 52
Floral College	24.5	5 32	5 22
Wakulla	28.05	5 55	5 52
Red Springs	32.55	6 25	6 15
Shandon	36.1	6 54	6 41
Lumber Bridge	40.75	7 19	7 09
McNatt's	43.25	7 40	7 35
Rockfish	50.05	8 15	8 07
Fayetteville (Breakfast)	57.25		8 40

*Flag Stations.

Regular train will not run below Shoe Heel before October 25th.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
Oct 23, 1884. 90-tf

Agents Wanted

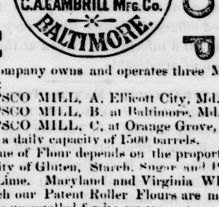
FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex. H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address BULLETT & MORGAN, Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

Say in what paper you saw our address
July 3, 1884. 71 1y

Patapsco Flouring Mills,

ESTABLISHED 1771.

BUHRS 1774. ROLLS 1882.



WINTER WHEAT CROP

This Company owns and operates three Mills, as follows:
PATAPSCO MILL, A. Elkton City, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, B. at Baltimore, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, C, at Orange Grove, Md.
Having a daily capacity of 1500 barrels.

The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of alible properties.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Patapsco Superlative.	Cape Henry Family.
Patapsco Choice Patent.	North Point Family.
Patapsco Family.	Chesapeake Extra.
Patapsco Extra.	Bedford Family.
Orange Grove Extra.	

C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G. CO.,
32 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 7, 1884 79-6m

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

June 5, 1884 70-26t

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

Cumberland Foundry.

EMMITT & SON,
IRON FOUNDERS,

ON the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., only 15 minutes ride to Emmitt's Cut, at Rockfish, have rebuilt their works, recently destroyed by fire. These are now in full blast, and they solicit a liberal share of the public patronage. Any work in the Iron line can be done by them as well as any where in the United States, and at lower prices than anywhere else in North Carolina, as our machinery is run by water.

It is strictly a Home Enterprise, among the People and for the People. They guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Walter Watson, of Fayetteville, will receive orders for them and T. S. Lutterloh will receive and pay the highest cash price for scrap iron, and other metals, for them, or they will buy same at Foundry. EMMITT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 72-com12m

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 2d, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully, HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

HERRING'S SAFES.

HERRING'S SAFES

"Tried and Proven Trustworthy."

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

WOMAN!

YOUTH RENEWED!

BEAUTY PRESERVED!

"Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love!"

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In *every* such case that sterling and unfailing specific, BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly medicinal ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

Cartersville, Ga.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length *completely cured* by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend."

Yours Respectfully,
JAMES W. STRANGE.

Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

HEALTH RESTORED!

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61tf

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

LSL

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, November 11, 1884—174th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.		
1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	25,000
1	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2,000
10	do	1000
20	do	500
100	do	200
500	do	100
500	do	50
1000	do	25
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500 4,500
9	do do	250 2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$285,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense), addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
Oct. 16, 1884. 89-6

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.

Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
44-1y
Dec 6, 1883